

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT
OF CAMBORNE.

For the year ending 31st December, 1910.

THE
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE
Urban Sanitary District of Camborne, Cornwall.

For the year ending December 31st, 1910.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
CAMBORNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of your District for the year 1910.

SITUATION.

The Urban District of Camborne is situated mainly on the side of a hill, and varies in elevation from about 50 to 600 feet above sea level, the fall generally being from the South-east to the North-west, in which latter direction it extends to the sea coast at the North Cliffs.

The town itself is chiefly built on a plateau about 400 feet above sea-level. The soil is loam and the sub-soil is clay.

POPULATION.

The population of your district at the census in 1901 was as follows :—

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Camborne	3228	4295	7523
Tuckingmill	1416	1794	3210
Treslothan	1106	1277	2383
Penponds	730	880	1610
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6480	8246	14726

Your district contains a large working class population, the chief industries being tin mining and iron foundries.

Many of the miners are constantly going to and coming from various mining districts abroad, particularly South Africa and America, and often with their wives and families, so that, with such a condition of things, it is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the present population, but it is more than probable that the census shortly to be taken will show a considerable increase over that of 1901. I have therefore taken the returns of 1901 in calculating the various statistics.

The average population of your district for the past fifty years was 14153.

AREA AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Your District has an area of 6744 acres and an average density of population of 2.18 per acre but this density would vary considerably in different localities of the district, as a large portion of the area is rural in character.

INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses at the census in 1901 was 3530 and of these 1810 contained less than five rooms. These returns give an average of 4.16 persons per inhabited house. The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1910 was 3858 an increase of 328 since the last census.

BIRTHS.

During the year the births of 209 males and 175 Females were registered giving a total of 384.

These give a Birth-rate of 26.07 per 1000 as compared with one of 25.94 for 1909 and is the highest Birthrate since 1902.

The following table shows the number of Births and the Birth-rates in your district for the previous ten years.

Date.	Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000.
1900	396	26.89
1901	392	26.61
1902	385	26.14
1903	345	23.42
1904	379	25.73
1905	341	23.15
1906	336	22.81
1907	362	24.58

Date.	Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000.
1908	351	23·83
1909	382	25·94

These give an average Birth Rate of 24·91 per 1,000.

The Birth Rate for Cornwall for 1910 was 21·13 per 1,000 as compared with 21·44 for 1909 and for England and Wales 24·8 per 1,000 as compared with 25·6 for 1909.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

The total number of Illegitimate Births registered during the year was 19 and of these 10 were males and 9 females.

These give an Illegitimate Birth-rate of 1·29 per 1,000 and a proportion of 49 per 1,000 Births as compared with a rate of 1·08 per 1,000 and a proportion of 41 per 1,000 Births for 1909.

DEATHS.

During the year the deaths of 119 males and 129 females were registered, making a total of 248, which is one less than for the previous year.

These returns give a Death Rate of 16·84 per 1,000 as compared with one of 16·90 for 1909.

In the following table are shewn the number of Deaths and the Death Rates per 1,000 in your District for the previous ten years :—

Date.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.
1900	269	18·29
1901	252	17·11
1902	311	21·11
1903	234	15·89
1904	240	16·29
1905	220	14·93
1906	219	14·87
1907	247	16·77
1908	238	16·16
1909	249	16·90

These give an average Death Rate of 16·83 per 1,000.

The Death Rate for Cornwall for 1910 was 14·34 as compared with 14·85 for 1909 and for England and Wales 13·4 as compared with 14·5 for 1909.

The various ages at death in your district were as follows :—

Under 1 year	53	Between 45 and 55	20
Between 1 and 5	15	„ 55 „ 65	29
„ 5 „ 15	2	„ 65 „ 75	41
„ 15 „ 25	3	„ 75 „ 85	36
„ 25 „ 35	13	„ 85 „ 95	6
„ 35 „ 45	30		

NATURAL INCREASE.

The Natural Increase of Population for 1910 is 136 giving a rate per 1,000 of 9·23 as compared with one of 6·78 for Cornwall. This natural increase is the highest since 1904.

INFANTITE MORTALITY.

The deaths of 53 Infants under one year of age were registered during the year and of these eight were illegitimate.

The various ages at death were as follows :—

Under 1 week	13	Between 4 and 5 months	5
Between 1 and 2 weeks	1	„ 5 „ 6 „	0
„ 2 „ 3 „	3	„ 6 „ 7 „	2
„ 3 „ 4 „	3	„ 7 „ 8 „	3
„ 1 „ 2 months	7	„ 8 „ 9 „	0
„ 2 „ 3 „	3	„ 9 „ 10 „	6
„ 3 „ 4 „	7		

The various causes of death were as follows :—

Prematurity	14	Tuberculous Meningitis	2
Convulsions	1	Rachitis	1
Gastro Enteritis	8	Asthenia	1
Pneumonia	3	Inanition	1
Suffocation	3	Gastritis	1
Diarrhoea	2	Cirrhosis of Liver	1
Bronchitis	2	Rectal Hæmorrhage	1
Marasmus	2	Laryngismus Stridulus	1

These returns give an Infantile Mortality Rate of 138 per 1,000 Births as compared with one of 117 for 1909 and an average rate of 146 for the previous ten years.

I regret that the improvement shown in the return for 1909, which was the lowest of which I have any record, has not been maintained and the infantile death-rate still remains unduly high.

The large number of deaths every year from Prematurity points to an unhealthy physical condition of the parents, and the larger number year by year due directly or

indirectly to disorders of digestion emphasises the fact that many of the mothers exercise but little care in the rearing of their infants, and there is no doubt that feeding by the breast milk is the exception rather than the rule. The pernicious habit also of feeding infants almost from birth on starchy foods, such as flour, bread, biscuits, &c. is very prevalent and the mothers seem to pay but little attention to the oft repeated advice of medical men on this matter.

I would strongly advise your Council to consider some scheme whereby leaflets setting out plain instructions as to the care and proper feeding of infants could be distributed broadcast in your district. In 1910 alone 21 per cent. of the total deaths occurred before the age of ten months.

The following table gives the Infantile Mortality Rate in your district for the previous ten years :—

Date.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Date.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1900	161	1905	120
1901	122	1906	136
1902	210	1907	146
1903	153	1908	145
1904	158	1909	117

The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1910 was 106 per 1,000 Births and excluding 213 large towns it was 96. The notification of Births Act of 1907 has not been adopted in your district, and no Health Visitors are employed by your Council

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

There were two deaths registered from Diarrhoea during the year being the only deaths from Zymotic diseases.

These give a Zymotic Death Rate of 0·13 per 1,000 as compared with one of 0·27 for 1909 and is by far the lowest of which I have any record, the average for the previous ten years being 0·99 per 1,000. The Zymotic Death Rate for Cornwall for 1910 was 0·399 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 0·579 for 1909.

INQUEST CASES.

There were 19 Inquest cases during the year as compared with 10 for the previous years. Of these eight were directly due to accidents and eleven were attributed

to natural causes. Of the deaths due to accidents only one occurred in a mine and in this case the man was killed by an explosion of dynamite.

PHTHISIS.

There were 45 deaths registered from Phthisis during the year as compared with 38 for both 1909 and 1908.

These give a Death-rate of 3.05 per 1,000 and a percentage of 18.14 of the total deaths.

The following table shews the rates for the previous ten years :—

Date.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Rate per 1,000.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
1900	40	2.70	14.8
1901	35	2.37	13.92
1902	43	2.92	13.82
1903	42	2.85	17.94
1904	43	2.92	17.91
1905	39	2.64	17.70
1906	27	1.83	12.32
1907	39	2.64	15.78
1908	38	2.58	15.96
1909	38	2.58	15.26

These give an average rate of 2.60 per 1,000 and a percentage of 15.54 of the total deaths.

I regret to have to report that the number of deaths from Phthisis during 1910 is the highest of which I have any record.

Thirty-four of the deaths were in Miners, 16 being Gold Miners, 14 Tin Miners, two were Mine Labourers, one a Mine Carpenter and one a Tin Dresser.

Of these deaths 27 were from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 from Fibroid Phthisis.

Of the deaths due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 13 were in Gold Miners the average age at death being 44, and 10 were in Tin Miners, the average age at death being 45 and in the other four cases the average age at death was 41.

Of the deaths due to Fibroid Phthisis four were in Tin Miners the average age at death being 48, and the other three were in Gold Miners, the average age at death being 47.

Of the other deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, five were in males; one being a Postman, one a Plumber, one a Driver, one a Stonemason and one a Farmer who many

years previously had been a Tin Miner, and the average age at death of these was 38. The remaining six cases were in Females the average age at death being 26.

Unfortunately in the returns of the deaths from Miners I am not able to differentiate those who had worked Machine Drills and those who had not.

If this prevalence of Phthisis amongst Miners is practically entirely due to the breathing of air containing stone-dust in suspension, it means that either the Home Office Regulations issued in 1904 which compel water-jets or sprays or other means equally efficient to be used in the mines with any percussion rock drill to allay the dust produced therefrom, are not being complied with by the miners themselves, or that they are not producing the satisfactory result that was anticipated, though possibly sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the beneficial effects to be noted.

You have not adopted any system of notification of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis which in this district seems particularly desirable nor have you any hospital accommodation for the treatment of such cases.

In all fatal cases when notified, the inhabited rooms have been disinfected with Formalin.

There were six cases notified from Tubercular Diseases other than Phthisis during the year.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

There were 33 deaths registered from other diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Of these 22 were from Bronchitis, 10 from Pneumonia and one from Bronchial Asthma. These give a Death Rate of 2·24 per 1,000 and a percentage of 13·30 of the total deaths.

OTHER DISEASES.

There were 25 deaths registered from Heart Disease as compared with 29 for the previous year; 15 from Cancer as compared with 22, and two from Influenza as compared with three.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year there were 66 cases of Infectious Diseases notified, giving an Infectious Disease Rate of 4·48 per 1,000 as compared with one of 2·37 for 1909.

The following table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases and the Disease Rates for the previous ten years :—

Year.	Infectious Disease.	Rate per 1,000.
1900	157	10·68
1901	231	15·68
1902	107	7·26
1903	93	6·31
1904	65	4·47
1905	103	6·99
1906	259	17·5
1907	103	6·99
1908	41	2·78
1909	35	2·37

Of the cases notified during 1910 there were 32 from Erysipelas, 16 from Scarlet Fever, 14 from Diphtheria and four from Typhoid Fever.

The Infectious Disease Rate for Cornwall for 1910 was 3·54 per 1,000.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Four cases of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year, but there were no deaths registered from this disease.

These give a Disease Rate of 0·27 per 1,000 as compared with a Disease Rate of 0·61 and a Death Rate of 0·06 per 1,000 for 1909.

The first case was notified at Treswithian Downs in April, the next at Union Street in October, the next at Edward Street in November and the last case at Trelawney Road in December.

At the house in Union Street there were defective sanitary conditions which possibly contributed to the attack and these have since been remedied.

In the other cases no apparent cause for the disease could be discovered.

Explicit directions were given as to the disinfection and disposal of the excreta and in three of the premises the midden pits were cleaned out and disinfected.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 14 cases of Diphtheria were notified, giving a Disease Rate of 0·95 per 1,000 as compared with five cases and a Disease Rate of 0·33 for 1909.

There were no deaths registered from this disease.

The first two cases occurred in April at North Road and Laity Road, Troon.

Then four cases in May at Wesley Street, Enys Road and Treswithian (two in one house).

Then three cases in July at Stray Park Lane and Pengegon (two in one house).

There were two cases notified in September at Roskear Villas and Tehidy Road, two in October at Tolcarne Street, and Roskear Villas, the latter in the same house as the case notified in September, and one at Treloar Warren Street in November.

The two cases at Pengegon were most probably contracted in another district, but in the other cases no apparent cause for the attack could be determined.

In the case notified at Roskear Villas in October, though the patient was not apparently ill and no membrane was visible on the throat, yet the culture of a throat-swab showed the presence of the Klebs-Loeffler Bacillus and the patient was most probably what is known as a "Diphtheria Carrier."

You have adopted a resolution whereby you sanction your Medical Officer of Health, acting on his own discretion, to supply Diphtheria Antitoxin at the Council's expense to suitable cases and I would also strongly advise you to bear the expense in similar cases of a cultural examination of a throat-swab, for it is only by this method that the presence or absence of the disease in suspicious cases can be accurately determined.

SCARLET FEVER.

Sixteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year giving a Disease Rate of 1.08 per 1,000 as compared with two cases and a Disease Rate of 0.13 per 1,000 for 1909.

There were no deaths registered from this disease.

Eleven of the cases occurred at Troon and three at Bolenowe Moors the latter in one house.

The first case was notified at Troon in February, the next in the same house in March. Then ten cases in September in four houses, and the last two in December in one house.

Fortunately the disease did not spread beyond these cases though there was every reason to fear the onset of an epidemic.

Of the two other cases one was at Stray Park Lane in October and the other at Hughville Street in December, both isolated cases and the cause of the attack in either case not apparent, as neither had as far as could be ascertained been exposed to any infection.

ERYSIPELAS.

During the year 32 cases of Erysipelas were notified with one death in a woman 87

years of age. These returns give a Disease Rate of 2·17 and a Death Rate of 0·06 per 1,000 as compared with a Disease Rate of 1·29 and a Death Rate of 0·06 for 1909.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Mumps were very prevalent over most of the district during the month of March, but the district was practically free for the whole of the year of any cases of Measles or Whooping Cough.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was very prevalent over most of the district during February and March and there were two deaths registered from this disease both in persons over 70 years of age.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

Very few cases of Ankylostomiasis have been brought to my notice during the year and these have soon recovered under appropriate treatment.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were no cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year nor was any death registered from this disease.

In connection with the Midwives Act there are four registered Midwives in your district, two in the town itself and two at Troon.

There is no doubt however that many cases are still being attended by unregistered and unqualified Midwives without the presence of a medical man, and this violation of the law seems to be carried out with impunity.

VACCINATION.

During 1909, the latest period for which returns are as yet available, of 382 Births 244 were vaccinated, 95 were exempted, 34 died unvaccinated and 9 were postponed.

Excluding those that died unvaccinated and those postponed these returns give a percentage of 70·50 as compared with one of 83·11 for 1909, one of 90·15 for 1908 and one of 96·9 for 1907 ; a serious decrease year by year which must be viewed with much misgiving by those who believe in the efficacy of vaccination.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

No case of infectious disease was under treatment at the Hospital during the year.

DISINFECTION.

The Disinfector at West Tolgus was used on one occasion during the year and 24 private houses were disinfected with Formalin.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Elementary Schools have been inspected during the year. Sanitary defects which existed at Basset Road and College Street schools have been remedied.

New Schools are being built to replace those at Penponds, the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of which I have called your attention to on different occasions.

The Medical Inspection of children attending the Public Elementary Schools in your district is carried out by a Medical Officer appointed by the County Council, there being two such for the County of Cornwall.

DRAINAGE.

During the year the drains of 33 houses have been connected with the main sewers and 18 house drains have been repaired.

The main sewers have been periodically flushed and disinfected with Izal.

A supplementary drain has been laid at Pendarves Street, Tuckingmill for a distance of about 500 feet more particularly to receive surface drainage.

I much regret to have again to report that practically no progress has been made towards the draining of Wheal Gerry, Beacon, Hughville Street, portions of Roskear Row, Pengegon and the extension of the main drain at Mount Pleasant Road.

Complaints are constantly being brought to your notice, particularly as regards Wheal Gerry, Hughville Street, and Roskear Row and there is no doubt that these portions of your district are badly in need of some system of efficient drainage.

The matter is being shelved until some solution of the problem of the disposal of the sewage is arrived at by your Council.

There is still no flushing tank provided at Barripper and the flushing of the drains in this village is entirely dependent on the ordinary rainfall.

SCAVENGING.

The various Midden pits and Ash pits in the town itself and at Tuckingmill, Pengegon, Wheal Gerry, Beacon, Troon and Knavegoby, have been systematically cleaned

out by your Authority and 6240 loads of manure and refuse removed. In this area there are 3,012 houses, 1812 of which are provided with middens with fixed receptacles, 94 with moveable receptacles and the remainder are provided with water-closets.

Thirty-seven middens have been converted into W.C.'s during the year and six new W.C.'s have been provided in connection with private dwellings. Twelve notices were served on owners to provide middens and these have all been attended to.

There is no doubt that your Council fully recognise the disadvantages of the midden system and that they are contrary to all sound principles of Hygiene and it is your purpose to gradually convert all existing middens into Water-closets where practicable. In all new dwelling-houses water-closets have to be provided where water for flushing is available and when the drains are within the required distance, and your sanction for the erection of middens in the other cases is only on condition that they are constructed in strict accordance with your Bye Laws so that the evils arising therefrom may be reduced to a minimum.

Many large uncovered midden-pits still exist on the premises of some of the older houses and the reconstruction of these in strict accordance with your Bye Laws should be rigidly enforced.

As regards Nuisances, 114 Notices were issued by your Authority and 455 Nuisances abated.

SEWAGE OUTFALLS.

I regret that I am unable to report but little progress towards the problem of the satisfactory disposal of the sewage in your district since my last Annual Report.

It is true that a scheme for the discharge of the sewage into the Red River beyond Reskadinnick, after preliminary treatment, has been elaborated by your Engineer and considered by your Sanitary Committee on several occasions, and negotiations are at present being carried out with the chief landowner concerned in the matter.

Apparently the various tin streamers are anxious to receive all the water they can for flushing away the accumulations of sand which seem to increase year by year, due to the treatment of increased quantities of ore by the mines which discharge their refuse into this river, and partly for this reason your Council are inclined to favour this scheme rather than the one for the discharge of the sewage at the North Cliffs provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at with the principal landowner and the requirements of the Local Government Board complied with.

It is sincerely to be hoped that some definite solution of the problem will shortly be arrived at by your Council and submitted to the Local Government Board for their approval.

Nothing can possibly be gained by continued delay and meanwhile many parts of your district are in urgent need of efficient drainage which apparently cannot be carried out until the sewage outfall question is settled.

NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year 60 plans for new houses were approved by your Council and certificates for the occupation of 77 new houses were granted. Of these latter 27 are provided with water-closets and the remainder with middens. Sanction was only given for the erection of these latter, because for the present there is no sewer near or no water available for flushing, but in many of the cases they are only temporary and have to be converted into W.c's when the drainage is brought within the required distance.

HOUSE ACCOMODATION.

There is no doubt but that the house accomodation in your district has improved considerably during the past two or three years and probably the number of houses now erected and in course of erection are sufficient for the needs of the present population.

Though many of the smaller houses which have recently been built are not too large for the working-man and his family yet the rent demanded for them is far beyond what he ought or can reasonably afford to pay out of his wages.

Unfortunately many of the older houses, which at present let at a low rental, when their leases expire, are either pulled down to make room for larger houses or else reconstructed and only let at a much higher rental.

Builders maintain that with the increased cost of material and labour and the modern requirements of Council's Bye-laws it is impossible to let the houses at a lower rental to shew any margin of profit. This being so it is difficult to determine how the present condition of things can be materially improved.

During the year six houses at Albert Street and two at Pengegon have been condemned as unfit for human habitation and have been closed.

WATER SUPPLY.

Unfortunately in spite of the extensive schemes carried out by the Water Co. there was again a great scarcity of water in several parts of your district during the early autumn and numerous complaints were brought to your notice. This scarcity was presumably partly due to a diminished rainfall as compared with previous years and partly to the fact that the useful effect anticipated from the new reservoir at Boswyn was not fully realised and so a supply of water was not available from the reservoirs when most required.

This defect however is now being remedied and in addition the following work has been completed or is in process of completion :—

1. An additional stream has been taken up at Boswyn and a supplementary pipe is being laid from Copperhill adit.

2. No. 3 Reservoir at Cargenwyn is being enlarged from 3 million to 6 million gallons capacity.

3. The New Reservoir at Kitty's Lane has been completed and also the new 11 inch main from this reservoir *viâ* Beacon Hill to the town and district.

4. The main has been extended in Chapel Street, Union Street, Cross Street, Basset Street and Edward Street. These extensions are being made to make all mains circulating and to do away with the dumb ends so as to avoid so much incrustation.

5. The mains have been extended in Water Style to new houses erected.

6. The mains are being scraped to their original diameter and this will expedite the delivery of water around the district.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 13 Slaughter Houses registered in your district and these have been frequently inspected and found in a fairly satisfactory sanitary condition.

The slaughter houses are not visited at the times of slaughtering, nor do you employ any inspector with a special certificate in meat inspection.

No carcases or parts of carcases intended for human consumption have been condemned for tuberculosis.

In view of the prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle it is highly desirable that all meat intended for human use should be regularly inspected by a qualified Veterinary Inspector and this could best be done if a Public Slaughter House was provided.

This is an important question intimately affecting the Public Health and is one which should receive your earnest consideration and should be referred to your Sanitary Committee for discussion and report.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS.

There are 47 Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops registered in your district and though some show a material improvement on former years, yet the condition of many of them is far from satisfactory.

I am sure you are all alive to the paramount importance of ensuring a pure milk supply and I trust your Sanitary Committee will shortly arrange to make a systematic inspection of all Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops in their district, and see that the regulations concerning them are rigidly enforced.

In view of the prevalence of tuberculosis amongst milch cows, the attention of the public should be drawn to the necessity of sterilizing all milk by boiling or otherwise, particularly that intended for infants and young children.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are eight Bakehouses registered in your district, and these have been

frequently inspected and found in a satisfactory sanitary condition. There are no underground Bakehouses.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one Common Lodging House registered in your district. This is kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. No case of infectious disease has been notified to me as occurring there during the year.

MEAT AND FISH MARKETS.

The Meat and Fish Markets have been inspected every week by your Sanitary Inspector, and he has brought no complaint to my notice. No action has been taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act by your Authority, nor under Section 117 of the Public Health Act of 1875.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on in your district.

No case of Lead, Arsenic or Phosphorous poisoning nor of Glanders, Anthrax or Hydrophobia, has as far as I can ascertain, occurred.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The state of the six Burial Grounds in your district is satisfactory.

BYE-LAWS.

The following Bye-Laws are in existence in your district :—

New Streets and Buildings.	Public Wash Houses.	Nuisances.
Common Lodging Houses.	Slaughter Houses.	Hackney Carriages.

These have undergone final revision by your Sanitary Committee and await submission to the Local Government Board for their approval.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT 1901.

There are 66 Workshops in your district to which this Act applies. These have all been inspected and no complaints have been brought to my notice during the year. No action has been taken with respect to factories, workshops, or workplaces under the Public Health Act or under the Factory and Workshop Act. Section 22 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act of 1890 is not in force in the district.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

J. TELFER THOMAS,

Camborne, February 24th, 1911.

Medical Officer of Health.

